

In our first number we said that a national character was an essential requisite in a Government and a people. A form of Government divided between a despot—the people—the press—the nobles and the serfs—would be forever clashing and conflicting—never settled, never in a state of advance to the arts, sciences, or happiness. One principle would be eternally struggling to control the other, and the knights would try to trample down with their mailed heels the heads of the naked serfs. The press would come in for a portion of power, and the despot would wage incessant war against that bitter adversary of his usurpations. Thus peace would be forever banished from the ministrations of public affairs, and from one end of the country to the other nothing would be seen and felt but the confusion of conflicting elements. In a republican form of Government, one like our own, (and we are the only true and perfect one) nothing tends to produce the greater degree of national and private happiness so much as the unanimity of sentiments, the similarity of action on the part of the people. If we feel alike and act alike all will go on well, but so soon as we shall differ on great questions of innate and natural policy, then we will fall to pieces ruined in our differences. Unanimity can only be obtained and preserved by the contiguity of a national and separate character. If this unanimity is of the greatest importance—if it is vitally connected with the existence of a nation, and particularly with its regard to our own, is it not our duty to try and keep up that unanimity—to cherish that one and glorious sentiment? Unquestionably it is, and we must sacrifice every thing to preserve it. But what if we are told that we shall not find our interests in union, and cherish a national feeling among ourselves—that we shall not establish a character separate and distinct, but that we shall be a heterogeneous and disconnected population—amalgamating from time to time in order to preserve the race of contraries, why then we might as well pull down that time worn banner of the star and stripes—tear up our histories—forget the names of Lexington, Monmouth, Yorktown, shoot down the eagle as he hovers over every field of glory victory, and cast the portrait of our *pater patrie* from the midst of our hearts—give up our teeming memories, and forswear our gallant hopes, and be a degraded, debased, and coward people; but, if while hearing those commands we disregard them and go on in our deeds of patriotic fervor, what may we not accomplish? We may preserve our liberties, because an American people, descendants of American sires, will be secured in their hereditary rights. We will have no uncouth voice ringing in our councils—no foreign tongue and foreign heart and mind dictating to our Government what steps are necessary for her to preserve in order to be honorable. We will have no insolent brawlers at our elections, frantic with rum, howling down with their stentorian lungs the voices of the natives. We will not have the fair fabric of liberty desecrated by the unworthy pilgrims whose dispositions are so adverse to our own.

Thank God, that while we hear those voices of threats and intimidation, we are prepared to persevere. We will disregard every thing but virtue and honor and justice, in order that we may accomplish the great good we have in view. At this time it may not be amiss to review the history of the Native American Association of this city, and show how easily the great mass of foreigners are ignited, whether they be naturalized or not, (we take it as a fact which will not be disputed that we have a right to make use of the word naturalized foreigner at least.) This Association was raised in order to preserve the institutions of the country free from outrage. Its founders were neither so vain or sanguine as to suppose that they alone could bring about the ends proposed, but they knew that their example would be followed by other cities of the Union, and with an appropriateness the enterprise was set on foot at the seat of the General Government, and in the city which bears the name of him who *warned his countrymen of this foreign danger*. With little or no exertion a list of signers to this second bill of rights amounting to seven hundred, was procured. Men who are the sinews of the law, the fearless and free—the men who in an overbearing force of foreigners stepped forth for their firesides, their property, their lives and liberties, and placed their hand-writing on this honorable roll. A meeting was called—the Theatre was crowded—every thing went off in peace and order. We declared our rights, reminded each other of our duties, and proclaimed our intentions to the world. On the instant the European pulse was struck, the chord vibrated, and the cry was upon the Irish, the Germans, and English to rally. They forgot, so strong is the instinct of nature, that they were citizens of this republic; they trod in their imaginations this sacred soil as masters, and they murmured loud and long at our steps; they boasted of their voluntary expatriation as a test of patriotism, and they branded us as traitors to our country and ourselves, and why? Because we proclaimed that the emigrants of Amboy were not fit partakers of the feast of freedom—because we said they were not prepared even in five years to throw aside their dark and ignorant prejudices—because they were not born free and equal with ourselves. To defend such the foreign population abused American citizens. Where, fellow-countrymen, is the American sympathy? Is it in the foreign bosoms? No! no! The naturalized citizen is protected by our laws, sanctioned by our constitution; behind our beloved citadels he is one of us. In the shadow of our flag we are all brothers; but whenever we arise to drive an invader from the portals, who attempts to seize upon our arms and with such expressions as these try to deter us from our purposes—“Oh! if you strike those people outside of the fort, you must strike us, we are their brothers!” But we say—“We thought you were our brothers. Your oath of allegiance to foreign Kings and Kings’ subjects was broken when you took the oath of allegiance to this country. How, then, are these howling hordes your brothers?” “Because they are our countrymen,” is the invariable and enthusiastic answer. Where, then, we ask again, is the American sentiment, the American sympathy? Only in the true native American heart.

No sooner had we declared our association and its object in the public print, but foreigners (shame that they were naturalized citizens) came forward and abused our members and traduced our doctrines. The language of our creed was plain and simple, but they thought proper to misunderstand it for their own purposes. Even now the most deep rooted animosities are at work to effect us injury, and in effecting us injury they aim a deadly blow at the spirit of patriotism throughout the land. Here we would cherish and keep alive the sacred and waning fire; but if we are overcome by foreign influence, we will yield our last breath only with the last and dying hope of a national character.

Botta the historian, speaking of the American Congress in 1774, says:—

“The colonists looked upon it as a convention of men, who, in some mode or other, were to deliver their country from the perils that menaced it. The greater part believed that their ability, their prudence and their immense influence with the people, could enable them to obtain from the Government the removal of the evils that oppressed them, and to obtain the re-establishment of the ancient order of things. Some others cherished the belief that they would find means to conduct the American nation to that independence, which was the first and most ardent of their aspirations, or rather the sole object of that intense passion which stung and tormented them night and day.”

These scraps of history carry us back to eventful times. Scene after scene of the immense movement of past ages opens before the view, and we hear the roll of the drum, and almost fancy that we hear the voice of Washington, marshalling his patriot armies into order. We see a wide spread country but thinly peopled, and we see the Congress of that people assembled for the high and sacred purpose of freedom. The colonies are watching their deliberations—they think “they will find means to conduct the American nation to that independence which was the first and most ardent of their aspirations,” and the accomplishment was ample to their hopes.

Many years have rolled by, and the fathers of the revolution are gathered away to their final dwelling, and we stand upon the fields they maintained, the trustees of their principles. They struck the blow and became a distinct and separate people. Heaven seemed to have marked out the country for that purpose. A boundless ocean rolled between them and Europe. Months were to be consumed before one sail could be unfurled at Liverpool, and furl in the harbor of New York—tempests, the most dire, were to shake the bosom of the Atlantic, ere the inhabitants of the old world could invade the confines of the new. Every thing, morally and physically, seemed to conspire to make us independent in character and free in politics, and our destiny would so lead us to be, but we are operated upon by foreign influence. We commit a fraud upon posterity, by holding our doors open and inscribing our portals with the abused sentence, “Welcome to the home of the oppressed.” We barter away our stable rights for the shadowy splendors of a charitable vice. We sell the home of the mountain heart, in order to win the reputation of being hospitable. We exchange the sanctity of our creed and the glory of our own hopes, for the rags of Europe.

Are we true to the hopes of the colonists of ’74?—Are we true to the interests of ’37? Ponder upon these questions, fellow-countrymen, think over and over these considerations, and we feel confident that you will adhere to the cause of your country and her institutions.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION IN WASHINGTON CITY.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather during the day, and the continued rain in the evening, the adjourned meeting was held pursuant to the order of the 11th July, on Friday the 11th August at 7 o’clock P. M. in the Theatre on Louisiana Avenue.

The number in attendance was very large, so much as to have made the rain rather propitious to our convenience, for if the weather had been tolerably good this Theatre could certainly not have held the meeting.

PROCEEDINGS.

The President of the Association presided assisted by the Recording Secretary.

The President announced that letters had been received by the Council, from W. R. P. Dowden, Chairman of a Committee of Arrangements in Bladensburg District, Maryland, notifying them of an intention to form a Native American Association there, and respectfully inviting them to attend a meeting for that purpose to be held on Monday next the 14th inst.

He suggested that it would be better to send a committee in the name of this Association to represent it at that meeting, to present our views according to the spirit of our Constitution, and to urge the necessity of addressing a memorial to Congress, for the speedy repeal of the Laws of naturalization.

Dr. T. D. Jones concurred in the suggestion, and moved that a Delegation of 3 be appointed for that purpose, by the President.

Mr. J. D. Clark moved that the Delegation consist of 13 members, in order as he remarked, that as we are now recurring to old American principles we may be reminded of them by allusion to the old confederated States, whose number (13) augured strength as well as success.

The motion prevailed and the President announced the following members as composing the Delegation:

Ulysses Ward	Dr. Joseph Borrowa
Seth Hyatt	B. K. Morrell
John D. Clark	Dr. T. D. Jones
S. P. Franklin	Garret Anderson
John G. Robinson	D. Fister
John Purdy	Harvey Crittenden
	and Lambert S. Beck.

Mr. George Sweeney presented the following resolution:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial in the name of this association, to both houses of Congress at their next session, praying for a repeal of the laws providing for the naturalization of foreigners, or for such modification thereof as in their wisdom, may seem best calculated to secure to the native citizens of the United States, the full enjoyment of the privileges and rights which those are justly entitled to under the constitution thereof. And also for the enactments of ample provisions for the protection of the United States from the influx of Foreign paupers and convicts.

Dr. T. D. Jones, handed a resolution of similar import but said that as the one just offered embraced a very important subject which his had omitted, that of making provision by law to protect us from the increase of foreign paupers and convicts. He would withdraw his resolution and be glad to see the other adopted.

Mr. Sweeney said that before the question should be taken on this Resolution he would ask the indulgence of this association while he would present a few remarks.

He observed that it did not appear necessary to offer any explanation of it, further than to say, that it is already known to the association, that he inclined to the opinion that a total repeal of the naturalization laws is not indispensably necessary to remedy the evils of which we justly complain, and that such a modification of them, as shall require a longer period of probation, and more unquestionable evidence of good character, than is now insisted on, together with such other precautions, as may in the wisdom of an American Congress, be deemed prudent, will be sufficient for the ample protection of the liberties and institutions of the country. The resolution therefore, proposes to

present to the consideration of Congress, the alternative of a repeal or a modification. The decision of the question, said Mr. Sweeney, may be safely left to the deliberate judgment of an American Legislature, composed almost entirely of Native citizens, the inheritors it is hoped, not only of the wisdom and spirit, but of the pure and ardent love of country which distinguished the illustrious patriots and sages, whose valor achieved the liberties, and whose wisdom established the government under which we live.

But sir, said Mr. S. my individual opinions, shall not be so urged, as to endanger the harmony of this association and I shall cheerfully yield to its matured judgment, and bow with submission to the final decision of Congress, upon this momentous subject. In any collision, were collision probable, which may arise between the members of this association and others, I go, sir, as I have always gone, with my own countrymen, through good report, and through evil report, I will stand by this association, so long as its objects are as patriotic, and its means as unexceptionable as they now appear to be. Rather than endanger the security of institutions, to which I owe so much, and by which the future happiness of my offspring are, I have fondly hoped, to be secured, I will consent that not another foreigner shall be permitted to cross the ocean or press his foot upon our soil.

Standing, as do many others here, but a single generation removed from natives of other countries, and on that account subject to some reproach, from some who have strangely misconceived our objects, and misrepresented our purposes and designs, I may be permitted, said Mr. Sweeney, on this first opportunity which has occurred, to trespass for a few moments on the time of the association.

I, sir, am the son of a foreigner; as such, my sympathies have been, and still are strongly enlisted in behalf of that portion of them, who dwell in the land which was my father’s land, and still suffer as my father suffered, under an oppressive system of laws, enacted by foreign and unfeeling rulers. For their misfortunes, I have felt, and do still feel the most sincere compassion, and no man has prayed more fervently for their deliverance. But sir, this is my native land; my allegiance and my duty are wholly due to the country of my birth. No other interests can stand in competition with hers. Here centre all the recollections of my childhood; here are fixed all my chances of happiness, and all my hopes for my posterity. My hospitalities are for the stranger, but my cares and my affections are for my own household.

In the reflection that this free country had been made, by the generosity of our Legislatures, “an asylum for the oppressed of all nations” no one has felt more gratification than I have, no one has been more anxious that it should continue such, so long as foreigners would be content with the shelter afforded, and the hospitality extended to them. So long as they would be content to pursue their respective avocations, and conduct themselves in meek and peaceful submission to the laws which shelter and protect them, so long will they find us disposed to receive and welcome them. But when we see a large portion of them indecently and eagerly pressing forward to possess themselves of our high places; rudely and presumptuously intruding into our political divisions; and prematurely appropriating to themselves the right to impose legislation and rulers on the American people, it is time sir, to interpose an effectual check for the future. It is time to enquire, whither, and to what state of things such a course is likely to lead.

I should be unjust, Mr. President, were I not to acknowledge that there are many honorable exceptions. I know that there are many foreigners who have “won golden opinions” by their praiseworthy and excellent deportment. Such men are, and always will be, welcome to our society, for they are creditable both to the land of their birth and the land of their adoption. I may be allowed here to relate an incident in the life of a foreigner, an Irishman, whose memory is dear to me, as evidence that some of our adopted citizens have a just conception of the relation in which they ought to stand in this country.

In the year 1793, a warmly contested election took place in Baltimore for the office of Sheriff. One of the candidates was an Irishman, and the great body of his countrymen entered with great zeal into his interests. They appealed to the national partialities of those few, who seemed disposed to investigate the relative merits and qualifications of the candidates, and decide justly and fairly between them. The individual referred to, was earnestly exhorted “to stand by his countrymen.” With promptitude and decision he replied in substance, that he had left his own country because he could not there provide for the wants of his family, in peace, quietness and comfort, without abandoning principles which were more valuable to him than life. He came here to seek protection for his person and property and the unrestrained exercise of his religion, and he had not been disappointed. He had promised, in return, to submit peaceably to the laws, enacted by Americans, and to obey the authorities chosen by Americans to administer them. Although then for near nine years legally entitled by naturalization, to the right of suffrage, he said he had abstained from its exercise, because he doubted the strict propriety of any interference, by foreigners in the elections of the country; content that his children, all of whom were natives, should have a natural right to all the privileges of American citizens. “You urge upon me,” said he, “a candidate, whose chief merit seems to be, that he drew his first breath and passed into manhood in a foreign country. That argument is not sufficient for me, and, therefore, I shall now endeavor to show my gratitude for the blessings I have secured here, for myself and for my children, by voting for the American candidate. The people of this country shall not reproach me for having aided to place over them in authority, one who is not of their choice.”

But, leaving this digression, which seemed necessary, that I might stand justified before all, for the part I have taken on this question, I return to the subject of the resolution.

The main object of enquiry is, the necessity, justice, and expediency of the measures contemplated by the resolution before you. It has been the subject of deep and anxious reflection with me for a period long prior to the formation of this Association. This Government was established by a race of patriots now no longer amongst us; by men, elevated above the vast multitude of their fellow men, not alone by the purity of their lives, but by their profound learning and surpassing wisdom. But they were but men after all.—The march of this fair union in population and prosperity, has far outstripped the wildest dreams of the most extravagant enthusiasts. Fifty years ago, no man could have anticipated the revolutions which have convulsed the nations of Europe in that short space. No wonder then, that the sages who framed the Constitution of this Union, and directed the early progress of legislation under it, should not have foreseen the evil consequences likely to result to this country from the over-crowded state of the population of Europe.—

It could not then have entered into the heart of man to conceive, that in fifty years the beautiful edifice of our Constitution would be in danger of being marred and blurred by hordes of foreigners, subjects of kings, and strangers to our customs, our institutions and our laws. It is for this generation, Mr. President, to take care that the precious deposit of free and rational government be preserved. It is our sacred duty to watch and guard the temple of Liberty, and to take care that no rude hands disturb its fair proportions.

In the faithful discharge of the trusts which devolve on the American people, our naturalized fellow-citizens are no less interested than we are. Here they have taken up their permanent abode. With us, they are admitted to the enjoyment of every privilege secured by the Constitution and laws of the Union. The safety of their persons and property, and the free exercise of their religion are guaranteed by the same laws and protected by the same tribunals as our own. And their children, educated in the same schools, mingling in the same sports, and acquiring the same habits, grow up with our children as people of the same nation, kneeling at the same altars, and fighting the battles of one common country for the preservation of institutions equally endeared to, because equally the property of all. Then why do they complain of the American feeling manifested by this Association. If they have, indeed as they say they have, cut asunder the cords which bound them to their native land; if they have fled from the house of bondage with no desire to return to it; if they have, indeed, become “bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh,” why this looking back and longing, as it were, for the flesh pots of Egypt in the houses and palaces of kings? Why this discontent and excitement, because we, the masters of the feast, choose to invite no more guests to sit at our table and partake of our cheer? Surely sir, there is gross inconsistency in such a course. Those who, by the indulgence of our laws, are permitted to share with us, as members of the same family, enjoy the same liberty, and exercise the same privileges as native born citizens, have no just cause of complaint, because we think it time to stop the ever swelling tide of immigration. Their complaints are made without just cause, and their angry vituperations are only calculated to excite regret, that such inestimable benefits have been lavished on men, whose hearts are strangers to every impulse of gratitude.

But, Mr. President, why should this country, of all others, be required to continue forever to receive strangers from every clime? What peculiar obligation rests upon this nation alone, of all nations of the earth, to permit all who come to it to claim equality in all respects with its own people? Why should England and France and Germany and Holland and all other states, claim from us benefits for their subjects and people, which they will not grant to our citizens, and which they do not claim from each other? Tell me, sir, if you know, which of all the nations of the earth has provided a general system of naturalization. Not one, sir, not one. And yet, because we think it time to look a little closer after our own affairs, to provide a little more for ourselves, and care a little less for other people, this association is to be branded by the ungrateful from other countries, and the unthinking or unfaithful amongst our own citizens, as illiberal and unjust! Sir, you must disregard these imputations. As you value the perpetuity of the happy form of government you live under, you must persevere in the good work you have begun. As your purposes and objects become known to, and understood by the great mass of the people throughout the Union, they will flock to the standard of their country; and even every liberal and intelligent foreigner, who looks to the effects of your efforts on his own offspring, will cheer you on, until those efforts are crowned with complete success. Sir, the liberty which was purchased by the blood of the bravest, and guarded by the unceasing vigilance of the wisest of your ancestors, is not a bauble to be tossed to and fro by the rude hands of the stranger and intruder.

The last branch of the resolution is in my view the most important, and although from its nature it calls for but few remarks to enforce its propriety, I confess I hardly know how to approach it with the calmness with which every subject considered here should be discussed.

It is known to you, for it is a matter of general notoriety, that a practice prevails in several of the European states, and particularly in England, to get rid of their redundant and pauper population by transporting them, at the public expense, to the United States. The overseers of the poor in the parishes of Great Britain openly contract, at fixed rates, said to be about five pounds sterling a head, with the captains of ships, to transport their paupers to the United States, and land them here, with no provision whatever for even a days support. Of about sixty thousand emigrants landed within the last twelve months, it has been computed that at least one-half are paupers and vagabonds, destined to take up their abode in the almshouses erected by the charity of our cities for the unfortunate and destitute of our own people; to prey upon the property of our citizens, or perish with want in our streets and highways. How often do we receive accounts of these floating *leazar houses* stealing along our coasts like smugglers, and mercilessly casting their disgusting, half-dying starvings upon our shores, to become an intolerable burden upon our people? Why, sir, the very cost of their burial is a tax that, amongst any people, but one which is proverbial for forbearance, would cause a rebellion. What, sir, short of a declaration of war, could we expect from any nation in Europe, were we to send them ship loads of the troublesome portion of our people? Does any one believe, if a single act of such indignity were offered by us to England, that the King of Great Britain—(here a member corrected him—“You mean the Queen.”) I ask her Majesty’s pardon, said Mr. S., I forgot for the moment that Great Britain is now, by the grace of God, under petticoat government—that the Queen of Great Britain, if she possesses a tythe of the spirit of her virgin predecessor, Elizabeth, would hesitate to demand reparation at the cannon’s mouth! And shall the American people, who still boast that they are the only sovereigns of their own country, meekly submit to such outrage? I trust not, sir. I cannot believe that an American Congress, patient though they be, will be so far forgetful of their duty to themselves and to their constituents as to leave the past unredressed and the future unprovided for.

But, however much we have reason to complain of the practice I have just spoken of, even that, intolerable as it is, sinks into comparatively small importance when placed alongside of the gross insults and indignity heaped upon us by foreign nations, who send over their felons to be whitewashed into our fellow-citizens (!) by the practice of their foreign accomplices for the short period of five years. You have all heard of *Meunier*, but none of you, I am sure, are desirous of his nearer acquaintance. But whether desirous of it or not, we are destined, it seems, to receive this miscreant and assassin as our fellow-citizen.

France, having got rid of her republican propensities, has, it seems, become tired of the guillotine, and Louis Philippe, no doubt believing that all republicans are *King-killers*, has, in mercy to Meunier, and in loving kindness to us, sent, at his own expense, this adept in the trade of assassination, to be taken into fellowship by the citizens of the United States.

Is there, Mr. President, one American citizen whose blood does not boil at this outrage upon our national honor? If there be, I do not know him, and I pray that I may never know him. But it will be the fault of the people of the United States if such insults be much longer repeated.

In conclusion, sir, I exhort this association to persevere, until a judicious, thorough and complete reform of our naturalization laws be effected. Let them not hesitate, or falter, because they may meet with some obstacles and temporary disappointments. The people of the United States are awakening to a sense of the danger which threatens their free and glorious institutions, and will rally with you to the rescue. As I have said elsewhere, I would not bar our doors against the persecuted wanderer, or the voluntary immigrant, whose character is free from taint, but, if need be, I will go the whole for the preservation of this free government; and, if necessary to save it from the contaminating mixture of the vicious population of Europe, with our still virtuous people, I will unite with you in advocating the perpetual exclusion of all those who now inhabit foreign countries, not only from our privileges, but from our soil.

The address was received with very warm applause and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ward, a resolution was adopted, requesting Mr. Sweeney, to furnish the Secretary with the substance of his remarks, for publication.

Mr. J. D. Clark, enquired whether some 2 or 3 members had not withdrawn from the association. And if so would move that their names should be announced.—That the motives of such men ought to be known—and that the timid if merely timid might be distinguished from those who held on to the good work.

The President answered that 2 or 3 persons had withdrawn, but inasmuch as their motives could only be correctly stated by producing their letters and they were not at hand. He thought it would be advisable to waive the subject and exercise a charitable indulgence to the judgment of others who perhaps upon further reflection may come back to the folds of our fellowship.

Mr. Clark said he left it to the discretion of the President, as to the disclosure of the names, and would not press a motion on the subject.

A member whose name was not announced, contended that the meeting had a right to know who they were, that as Native Americans could be recreant to this cause, and that the names should be forthwith proclaimed.

W. Johnson also renewed the call which had been made by Mr. Clark and withdrawn.

The President said it was a subject of delicacy which ought not to be hastily proceeded in—that there were only four altogether who had withdrawn—one had merely requested his name to be erased because he is not in the habit of attending meetings, but agreed with us in the necessity of a repeal of the laws of naturalization—another had misunderstood the principles of the association—a third was with us in the main, and the fourth had expressed no reasons. It would, therefore, be more consistent with the spirit which animates us as one brotherhood of natives, to delay the announcement of the names until either the letters were at hand to show the excuses or the reasons of the seceders, or time and explanation should change their opinions.

Mr. Clark reiterated his wish to have the names of the persons who have left the Association presented to the meeting, but signified his willingness to accede to the suggestion of the President, and postpone the subject until the next meeting.

Mr. George Sweeney hoped the motion would not be pressed at this time, but that the views of the President might be acquiesced in. He hoped that no vote would be taken in the Association which would seem to be intended to intimidate any individual. He was apprehensive that any such order as that proposed, might be viewed by others as a threat to deter free men from an unrestrained exercise of opinion and action. He desired to see no controlling influence exercised, but that all should be free to come to, and depart from us, as their own sense of propriety should dictate. If any, (said Mr. Sweeney,) after having “put their hands to the plough,” have looked back and withdrawn themselves from the good work, depend upon it, the time is not distant when they will be sufficiently punished. When they see, as I believe they will before many months, the great body of the American people united as a band of brothers in the defence of their principles and their rights, the reflection that their own craven hearts would not permit them to hold on to the patriotic fraternity, will be the source of ample mortification to them.

Mr. Johnson then withdrew his motion.

Upon motion of Mr. Charles W. Boteler, it was then resolved, that the President be requested to present at the next meeting the letters of those persons who have withdrawn from this Association.

A stranger, who announced himself from Alabama, made some handsome remarks in support of the principles of the Association, and asked to be included in a digression from the subject to others, almost equally important to the interests of the country.

The President apprised him that as the object of this Association was one of an exclusive nature, being that of establishing and preserving a national character by a repeal of the laws of naturalization, no allusion to any other question, however remote, whether in politics, morals, or religion, could be tolerated, and that the permission to digress would not be given.

The decision of the President was unanimously concurred in, and there being no further business, before the meeting, it adjourned until further notice.

EDWARD INGLE,
Recording Secretary.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF BLADENSBURG.

A large and respectable meeting composed of Native Americans, was held at the Union Hotel, Bladensburg, on Monday, 14th August, for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary Society to the Native American Association of the United States, at Washington.

Mr. William Becket was called to the Chair, and Mr. George W. Delaplaine was appointed as Secretary.

A delegation from the Native American Association of the United States, at Washington, being present.

On motion, it was resolved that Mr. R. P. Dowden, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, be requested to introduce the Chairman of the said delegation, which having been done and kindly received by the meeting.

The Chairman of said delegation then addressed the meeting as follows:

Gentlemen: Pursuant to a resolution of the Native American Association of the City of Washington, appointing a Committee to wait on, and communicate with the association of this place, I, the organ of said